HALIPAX, Feb. 5, 1878.

ance with modern civilization England and other Powers would have to interfere.

A LOVER OF THE GREEKS. His sympathies had always been with the Greek race. He then read to the deputation a despatch, dated July 6, 1877, declaring that England always looked to the wellare of Greece. Lord Derby further said he would endeavor to obtain guarantees for the good government of Turkey's Hellenic Provinces, and would endeavor at the Conference to prevent the predominance of Sciavs over Greeks. If the Greek army was withdrawn arrangements for the benefit of the Hellenic Provinces would be

ENGLAND PROMISES ONCE MORE I hear the Greek government is considering the propriety of coming to an arrangement for withdrawing the troops from beyond the frontier, and we shall do all we can to arrange this difficulty. I think and hope the question is in a fair way of

TO ROWRAND THE CREEK PORTS. Hobart Pacha is instructed to bombard Greek ports unless the Greek troops are recall. There is a great panic in Athens, and the inhabitants are seeing.

AUSTRIA PREPARING The Austrian iron-clad Kaiser Max, of 3,464 tons and carrying twelve 634-ton guns, and Hapsburg, of 4,558 tons with fourteen 10-ton guns, are being fitted out for service at Trieste.

EFFECT OF AUSTRIA'S ACTION. A correspondent at St. Petersburg says that the feeling of uneasiness with regard to the political attuation seems to increase. The attitude unexpectedly assumed by Austria is now known to

HUNGARY IS NOT MOBILIZING. A Pesth despatch says:- "The reports of the mobilization of some army corps in South Hungary are untrue. The only basis for the reports is that preparations for an eventual mobilization have THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the British House of Commons last night debate on the supplementary vote was continued. Unimportant speeches were made by the Hon. Frederick Stanley, member for North Lancashire; Lord Fitz Maurice, member for Caine, and Mr. Bir ley, member for Manchester.

Mr. Charles Norwood, liberal member for Hull,

said he could not undertake the responsibility of opposing the vote.

LIABLE TO MISREPRESENTATION. Sir Charles Dilke, radical, declared that the strongest objection to the vote was that it would be misrepresented abroad. Mr. Alexander Hall, member for the city of Ox-

ford, protested against Eastern Europe being left to Russian ambition under the pretext of religion.

THE PRESENT POLICY MEANS WAR. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt said if the govern ment, as might seem from conservative cheers, intended to enter the conference with the policy indicated by the last speaker, it meant war. If the government desired a durable peace the basis of heir policy at the conference must be a recognition of the fact that the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire had ceased. He continued:-"It is not too late for the government to rival and surpass Russia in the conference as the champion oppressed nationalities. The whole country would support such a policy." He deprecated any support of Austrian interests. If before the close of the debate the government would declare a pol-

ky of peace which the liberals could approve they would have a unanimous vote. ENGLAND MUST ASSERT HERSELF. Sir Hardinge Giffard, Solicitor General, said he was astonished at the moderation of the opposition after their violent agitation in the country. He protested against being driven to accept Russia's pretensions that she was the only Power which would act on behalf of oppressed nationalities and entranchise other States while maintain ing a despotism at home. The opposition asked the House to weaken the hands of the government at a time when every element of mischlef existed in Europe and England's influence was trembling

The debate was adjourned until Thursday. IN THE LORDS.

In the course of discussion in the House of Lords ast night Lord Derby stated that he had tolerable confidence that England would not and herself in an isolated position at the conference. He also said the transfer of the Island of Crete to Greece would be invalid unless sanctioned by the Powers. Great excitement existed in Crete, but so far there had been no violence.
RUSSIA DON'T CARE FOR PUBLIC OPINION.

Vienna correspondent of the Times tele-

graphs as follows:-No attempt is made in St. Petersburg to remove the suspicion that the Russian commanders in Romeija deliberately procrastinated negotiations Roumena deliberately procrastinated negotiations in order to take the greatest possible advantage of the military situation. On the contrary, in order to clear the Russian government of the charge which otherwise might attach to it, that the delays occurred, if not by its orders, at least with its consivance, the merit is claimed for it of having finally overcome by its peremptory commands the resistance and unwillingness of the army to see the armistice signed, causing it to stop before the very gates of Constantinople.

resistance and unwillingness of the army to see the armistice signed, causing it to stop before the very gates of Constantinople.

A PROFOUND SECRET.

Nothing is yet known about the line of demarcation and the other conditions of the armistice, but according to hints from Berlin, where the linentions and aims of Russia have all along been pretty accurately loreshadowed, far greater stress is inid in St. Petersburg on the military than on the pointical side of the fegotiations just concluded, which seems natural enough, as the military position occupied by Russia during the negotiations for a definitive peace, cannot but be of considerable influence on her political weight.

RUSSIA'S DEFIANT ATTITUDE.

The fact that considerable remiorcements of Russian troops continue to stream through Bucharest to Bulgaria; that besides the operating forces in Bulgaria and Roumania the army of reserve in Roumania is being steadily increased, and that the creation of forty-lour iresh batallions to be formed into four new divisions has just been ordered by the Czar-all show the importance attached to the military attitude to be assumed in the conquered territory during the peace negotiations.

The Czar's speech at the review of troops at St. Petersburg on Monday seems to point in the same direction. From all this it may be taken for granted that regard for the military position of kussia during the coming discussions has not been lost sight of in the terms of the armistice. According to a Berlin telegram to the Pesther Lloyd the passage of the Russians through Constantinople forms part of the stipulations, though this would only be done after the conclusion of peace and for the purpose of embarking part of the army there on the way home.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

PROJECT FOR A COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES-THE SCOTCH RIERARCHY QUESTION-KING HUM-BERT AND THE VATICAN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Fet. 6, 1878. A committee headed by M. Menier, Deputy from Meaux, and composed of Deputies and merchants. has been formed in Paris to promote a commercial treaty between France and the United States. The committee has resolved to despatch M. Leon Chatteau to the United States with an address showing the benefits of increased commercial intercourse and to convene a Franco-American Congress in Paris during the approaching International Exhibition.

DEPRESSION OF PRENCH TRADE.

A Paris despatch states that at a meeting of the Committee of Inquiry into the Depression of Trade a memorandum was presented showing that the progress of industry in the United States had compelled Great Britain to seek a larger outlet for her goods in France.

NO PAPIST BISHOPS FOR SCOTLAND.

The Standard says the Convener of the Glasgow Presbytery of the Established Church has telegraphed to the Pope that an interdict will be demanded against the proposed Papal Hierarchy from the Supreme Civil Court of Scotland, and the laws of the country will be rigidly enforced against it.

resolution relative to the place of meeting of the con clave in view of constantly changing circumstances.

PRIENDLY TO THE NEW RING.

To Cardinal Simeoni's protest against the accession of King Humbert all the Powers have replied that they could not accept the protest, as they were friendly to Humbert.

Mr. Harcourt, conservative, has been returned to Parliament for Oxfordabire, without opposition, to fill the vacuucy occasioned by the resignation of the Right Hon, Joseph Warner Henley, conservative. A WOMAN SHOOTS A RUSSIAN PREFECT.

NEW CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND. The Post understands that Mr. James Lowther, member of Parliament for the city of York, has ac cepted the position of Chief Secretary for Ireland, made vacant by the appointment of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to the Colonial Secretaryship.

While M. Trepoff, Prefect of St. Petersburg, was yesterday giving the usual audience for the reception of petitions, a woman fired upon him twice with a revolver. The Prefect was dangerously wounded by one of the shots. The ball has not been extracted. The Emperor and Prince Gortschakoff have visited him. The city is greatly excited. The woman, who was immediately arrested, preserves complete silence in regard to her motives.

ENGLAND AND THE WAR.

RIDICULOUS FOR ENGLAND TO SWAGGER ABOUT AS A GREAT POWER.

[From the Dablin Freeman's Jouanal.] Up to this time the policy of the Ministry has b one of bluster, mystery and vaciliation—a policy from which no one has suffered more than Lord Beacons field's luckless protegés, the Turks, for it was his flourishes about the maintenance of "the in dependence and integrity of Turkey" induced the Porte to defy Russia and thus bring upon itself all the miseries and catastrophes of this great struggle. The leek is a very unpleasant vegetable to digest, but the sooner Lord Beaconsheld makes up his mind to eat his the better. We trust that his late will be a lesson to all furure premiers. It is perfectly ridiculous for Great Britain, with her handful of soldiers, to swagger about as a great Power in those days when really great military Powers are beginning to count their soldiers by milions. It would take three months for England to send to Turkey a force which a detachment of Gourka's army woulf gobbe up in three days. The good old story of the earthen sud from pots ought for the future to be studied by English Ministers. England must once for all make up her mind either to adopt a policy of absolute isolation and nonintervention in Continontal standards, a course which would prove the final comp to her declining trade. induced the Porte to defy Russia and thus

MEXICO.

PAILURE OF AN ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION-PRESIDENT DIAZ AND HIS CABINET-EX-PRESIDENT LERDO A CANDIDATE AGAIN-BAILWAY INVESTMENTS.

HAVANA, Feb. 5, 1878. The English mail steamer arrived nere to-day from Vera Cruz with the following advices:-

Maxico, Jun. 30, 1878. The attempt at revolution in Tamaulipas has been

easily repressed by the government. No Cabinet changes are expected to occur until General Gonzalez returns from Sonora. Considerable differences exist in the Cabinet and among leading public men, whom President Disz, however, manages to keep together.

to keep together.

XX-PKESIDENT LERDO.

The friends of ex-President Lerdo intend to run him for President at the next dection. Senors Vallarts and Romero are also mentioned as candidates. Ex-President Lerdo has recently been elected honorary rector of the Lawyers' Association of the City of Martine.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMERS. Railroad speculation is very active, and wealth; Mexicans are investing money in railways, which the never did before. The government has closed a contract with a Spanish line of steamers flying between Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, Havana and Liverpool

ON THE RIO GRANDE.

INDIAN RAID ON A SHEEP RANCHE-ACTIVE PURSUIT OF THE MARAUDERS.

[EY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 5, 1878.

A despatch from Fort Clark to the Adjutant Gen

eral, at headquarters, dated February 5, says:aral, at headquarters, dated February 5, says:—
About eight o'clock this morning it was reported that fitteen Indians had appeared at Dyer's sheep ranche just before sundown, some twenty miles distant, toward Kickapoo Springs. Scouling parties have been sent out, one to take up the trail at the ranche, the other to go up the Rio Grande to Devil River. Captain Kelly, at San Felipe, has been notified by courier, and directed to send out scouts. Schofield, at Fort Dundan, has also been notified.

HUNT, Commanding.

AN INSOLVENT BANK SUED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 5, 1878. Parties representing the National Bank of Com-National Bank of the State of Missouri, for the recovery of \$1,500,000. The petition recites an agreement entered into by the two institutions on the 26th of December, 1862, whereby the first named bank of December, 1802, whoreby the first named bank loaned the other \$1,000,000, in the form of a continuing loan. Of this amount, \$400,000 with interest, is still due. It is further claimed that the St. Louis bank is indebted to the New York bank in the sum of \$500,000 for moneys paid on its account up to the date of its suspension. Another half million dollars as claimed for money loaned in the course of banking accommodations to the date of the suspension. The State Bank of Missouri is now in the hands of a receiver.

FAILURE IN THE SHOE TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1878. Mesers. Sweet, Cook and Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, suspended to-day, and assigned to D. C. Beard. Linbilities \$150,000. Assets not given.

CANADIAN FAILURES.

MONTREAL, Q., Feb. 5, 1878. A writ of attachment was issued against Le Blanc & Robstallie, wholesale groors and liquor merchants. The liabilities are said to be largo.

The Bank of Montreal is the chief creditor of David Robertson, who failed to-day. Composition is prob-

Robertson, who failed to-day. Composition is probable.
The total liabilities of R. Mitchell, who failed latterly are \$140,000—\$50,000 direct, \$90,000 indirect.
Assets, \$100,000.
The extensive hardware firm of ives & Co., who failed lately, have resumed business.
S. Woods, the manager of the Dominion Otleicht Company, and a large importer of woollens, has suspended. His failure will not affect the officion company in the least, as it is in a good financial position.

A NEW PUBLISHING HOUSE.

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1878. The announcement is made of the union of the two well known publishing houses of James R. Osgood & Co. and Hurd & Houghton, under the firm name of Houghton. Osgood & Co.

. THEATRE BURNED.

Онюлаю, П. Рев. 5, 1878. About twenty minutes to one A. M. a are broke out in the Academy of Music, on Haisted street, and in a tre had been occupied by a variety show. The building was owned by William B. Clapp, now in Europe. The original cost was \$50,000, and the improvements added cost \$15,000, but the actual value provements added cost \$15,000, but the actual value was probably not over \$30,000. The insurance is \$15,000, distributed among diffeen companies. The lessess, Emmet & Mur, lose about \$20,000 in scenic furniture and other stage paraphernalis. Their insurance is \$5,000. The performers lost their wardrobes and the musicians their instruments and music, which increases the aggregate loss by about \$5,000. The fire probably originated in the hot-air furnace.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

EAST BROOKPIRED, Mass., Feb. 5, 1878. The boat shop of Butterworth & Carpenter was barned by an incendiary last night. The loss on the building is \$8,000; insurance, \$6,000. The loss on stock is \$32,000; insurance not ascertained.

BRAZIL COFFEE MARKETS.

RIO JANKIRO, Jan. 30, 1878.
Coffee-Market quiet: prices mannained. Good firsts, 6,200 a 6,350 reis per ten kilos. Exchange on London, 245; Freights per sail for the Channel, 39s. Average daily receipts of coffee during the past week, 7,100 bags. Week's shipments.—Tothe Channel and North of Europe, 8,000 bags, shipments.—Tothe Channel and North of Europe, 8,000 bags. United States, 12,000 bags, and Mediterranean perts, 4,000 bags. Week's saics—For the Channel and North of Europe bags. Week's saics—For the Channel and North of Europe bags. Week's saics—For the Channel and North of Europe bags. Week's States, 17,000 bags, and Mediterranean ports, 4,000 bags. Stock in port, 172,000 bags. 30, 1878.

A Rome despatch says that the Congregation of Cardinals has decided it to be injudicious to form a successful band, 100,000 bars, and 100,000 bars, to all countries. Week's sales—For Europe, 8,000 bars. Stock on band, 100,000 bars,

MAUCH CHUNK'S "MIRACLE.

Archbishop Wood Pronounces It a Greth Delusion.

BIG CRY AND LITTLE HEMORRHAGE.

What Priest and Patient Believe-How Doctors Account for It.

OPINION AT MISS GERTH'S 'HOME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1878. Pather Heinen, paster of the East Mauch Chuni Church, and through whom the modern "miracle" tention to make a report to Archbishop Wood within a few hours, your correspondent called at the archiepiscopal residence to ascertair whether such report had been made as well as to obtain his lordsbip's views upon the matter. It was there stated that Father Heinen, in company with the paster of the English speaking congregation of Mauch Chunk, had called and made his report After hearing all the circumstances preceding and immediately connected with the singular exhibition of last Saturday the Archbishop pronounced the matter in his judgment, a delusion. he counselled them to so instruct their people, and to do all that was in their power to correct the bad impression that this affair may have created.

AMONG THE "MIRACLE" WORKERS OF MAUCH CHUNK-THE HEMORRHAGES-THE PRIEST'S ARGUMENT AND A DOCTOR'S OPINION-MISS GRETH'S MIDDLE FINGER.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Feb. 5, 1878. Miss Greth was out to-day and took quite a long walk up and down the steep, hilly streets of East Mauch Chunk. She certainly seem to retain excellent health since the "miraculous cure" of Saturday last and she still says that her body was never better in her life.

DID SHE HAVE CONSUMPTION? Presuming this question of her present apparently sound physical condition to be settled it becomes in teresting to know what testimony can be produced in really ill of consumption up to the time of the miracle In relation to this Father Heinen says:-"I saw her many times have hemorrhages during the nine weeks of her sickuess. She spat blood sometimes five times a day and sometimes only, once. I am sure it would be a fair statement and within the truth to say that it averaged two or three times a day. She grew worse and weaker and was as if dying. I think her lungs

"Why did she not have a physician?" "What was the use of that when the spirit told he that she was to be cured by a miracle? No earthly physician would have made her healthy." "Did she take no medicino while she was in your

"No, of course not." "For the same reason-because it would have done

o good ?" "For the same reason." "Are you sure, Father, that she ate no more than she has said—one or two small roasted apples a day and a little milk and water?"

"I am sure that she had no more while she was it A DIGRESSION.

Your correspondent had been told by Father Brennan, the secretary to the Archbishop, that it was heresy, according to the Catholic Church, to assert that death was not the condition when the soul left the death was not the condition when the soul left the body, and that if Father Heinen said to the contrary he was hable to excommunication. With this in mind, I asked the priest: I had understood him correctly as saying that when the woman was "in eccusay" the soul had left the body, but the animal life was still in it. "Yes," he answered, and proceeded to repeat what was said in yesterday's despatch. "Is tall theory compatible with the doctrines of your church?"

"Yes, free will and research are the more said.

"Yes; free will and reason are the powers of the soul. They do not belong to the body and have nothing to do with it. The body is merely the dwelling place of the soul, which is the spiritual essence, and the soul can leave the body and leave the animal life

lehind it."
I told him what I had been informed as to the hetrected himself, saying:—
"Oh, yes; when the soul leaves the body that is death, except in the case of a miracle. A miracle is something that God does that is above our reason and many wonderful

trary; to reasor. Nothing, for lastance, would ever make two and two five."

THE TESTIMONY OF HER ATTENDANTS.

Taking up again the question of Miss Groth's illness I found that Annie Classer. Father Heinen's house-keeper, and Katherine Heinen, the priest's sister, had been the woman's attendants day and night. The house-keeper declared that the great cap the housekeeper spoke broken English, but Miss Heinen understood only her native German. The house-keeper declared that Miss Greth expectorated blood sometimes four or five times a day, but admitted that it was never very much at a time. There was never a rush of blood. It was only spitting. She seemed very weak and complained of pain in her chest and side; she grouned a great deal, and did not sleep much at night, and expected watching all the time. The housekeeper could not describe her symptoms more closely, and was sure she omitted nothing important.

Miss ida Lingel, a girl of about fifteen years of age, the niece of Miss Greth, resides in Reading, and was not with her aunt furing her lineas in Mauch Chunk. But she helped to nurse her in Reading and described her symptoms as she hovsekeeper did. She never saw the blood flowing from her aunt's mouth, but she had seen her spit a great deal. What did she consider a great deal? Well, there would be sometimes aimost a cup fuit of spittle and blood come up some days.

Father Bunce, the paster of the English speaking

sometimes almost a cup full of spatific and blood come up some days.

Father Bunce, the pattor of the English speaking Catholic Church at Mauch Churk, did not have much to say beyond expressing his belief in the woman and that a mracle had been performed. He had called to see her several times while at Father Heinon's and believed her to have been very sick.

"Did you eyer see her have a hemorrhage?"

"Well, I have seen her throw up mucus and blood."

"Was there much of it?"

"No; I can't say there was very much."

"How much blood did you ever know of her spitting up?"

"Weil, there use to be a saucer by the side of the bed and I have seen that standing nearly full; yes, that's the greatest quantity I ever saw."

The result of this investigation was that no one in attendance on her test-fied to having ever seen what, in a case of consumption, would be considered a bad hemorrhage.

in attendance on her tweener to have a what, in a case of consumption, would be considered a bad hemorrhage.

I next visited one of the leading citizens of Mauch Chank to learn how the medical profession regarded the "miracle." B. Snyder Erwin, M. D., the gentleman called upon, kindly wrote out his opinion as follows, with a view of condensing it as much as possible:

'No physician of Mauch Chunk or neighborhood has examined Miss Greth either before, during or after the priormance of the supposed miracle. No one was invited to see her as a medical practitioner, and the only way is which she might have been seen was with the crowds who were permitted to pass through her room and around the bed. I have investigated the case as well as I could under the circumstances and my opinion is that we here recognize a clear case of nervous hysterical pathophobia; and without the use of a large

could under the circumstances and my opinion is that we here recognize a clear case of nervous hysterical pathophobia; and without the use of a large cloak of charity I am free to say that neither Father Heinen nor Miss Greth is guilty of intentional deception or fraud. The phenomena which each one of the parties saw and experienced are, in the eyes of medical science, strictly subjective, and not miraculously objective, as the parties claim and honestly believe. These opinious are ventured upon what has been heard from the lips of those present during the operation,"

Dr. Leonard, Dr. De voung and Dr. Bunting, other physicians in the town, are also understood to take this scientific view of the case.

NO PRYSHCIANS NEED APPLY.

Father Heinen will not allow physicians to examine Miss Greth scientifically. He will not even permit any one to listen with the stethoscope or with the earlience alone applied to the chest to the woman's breathing.

WHO PATHER BEINEN 18.

Father Heinen is tourly-nie years of age, he has an animistakably German isco, with carnest gray eyes; he is rather thin and spare and looks juil of increase energy. He was born at Willieh, near Grayfield, in the Rhine provinces. While studying for the priesthood and at the gymnasium school at Kempon, when he was nineteen years old, he was compelled to serve in the German army. It was in 1859, while exercising with his fellow soldiers executing some movement, the man in the rank before him sumbiled and fell and ran his bayonet completely through the breast of Heinen. He was in hospitul at Wesel three months and then resumed his studies for the priesthood. The priest still receives his pension regularly from the Prussian government. He came to America in 1870 and was ordained by Archbishop Wood. He was sent first to Allentown, then took a charge at Reading, and thenee came to the coal regions. He has been a very hard worker and has built.

four churches—at Lehighton, Parryville, Berlinsville

four churches—at Lehighton, Parryville, Berlinsville and East Mauch Chunk

ANOTHER ADVENTURE OF MISS GRETH.

Miss Grein tells the following remarkable story as to the manner in which she lost the middle finger on her right hand—it occurred seven years ago:—in Reading, according to her story, a spirit appeared to her at three different times, and at the third visit made itself known. It was the spirit of a woman who, in this world, had been a Sister of Charity, and for some misdeed was destined to spend thirty-four years in purgatory. She had already spent seven years there. Miss Greth could stone ber fault and relieve her of the remaining twenty-seven years if she would agree to undergo some physical pain for her. This remarkable woman agreed to unfer for the dead. In a lew days a discoloration was perceptible on one of the fiegers. She visited Dr. McDonnell, of Reading, who sent her to St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, to be operated upon. The fluger was amputated at the third joint. She thus suffered the physical pain, but whether to the benefit of the purgatorial friend or not has not transpired.

MISS GRETH'S REPUTATION AT HER HOME-BECLUSE AND A ZEALOT-HER WEARIED REL-ATIVES - HER PASTOR'S DOUBT ABOUT THIS AND FORMER CURES.

KRADING, Pa , Feb. 5, 1878. The stories of the eccentricities of Amelia Greth are not new among her relatives or friends in this community. Coming from a highly respectable family she has been frequently looked upon as a religious fanatic, prone to melancholy and given to such fitful eccentricities and absurd ideas that many of ther friends look upon her as a woman upon whom not the greatest reliance is to be placed. Her statement o the HERALD correspondent at Mauch Chunk, relating to her birth and parentage, is substantially correct. She never advanced higher than the lowe grade of this city's public schools, and since her touth the world, avoiding society, faithfully and daily at tending the German Catholic services, and frequently relating to near friends some of the extraordinary creations of her morbid imagination. For several years idle gossip in this city has been busy renearsing the strange lancies said to have emanated directly from Amelia Greth. These reports were gradually enlarged, and became so outrageously absurd to the minds of her relatives that they throatened legal pro-

collarged, and became, so our rageously absurd to the minds of her relatives that they threatened legal processings against the scandal mongers.

THE MIDDLE FINGER STORY.

To illustrate the botorious extent of these reports it was stated that Miss Great, a few years ago, had shaken hands with the ghost of a departed nun. The middle finger of her right hand withered and after goveral operations it was amputated. Her stories of angol visits are old and threadoure in this community and are generally accepted 48 idio takes and invested for no other purpose than to create an excitement in the neighborhood.

What Her Relatives SAY.

Her brother, a leading grocer of this city, and to whom Miss Greth has looked chiefly for support of late years, is disposed to ristuic the entire proceeding at Maech Chank. Her sister, with whom Amolia bourded on South Taird street, with whom Amolia bourded on South Taird street, in this city, empatically says that Amelia was never a spiritualist, but was given to melancholy moods, which were totally and completely different from what is called the clarroyant state. Amelia was not weak, he ner deally travels to church she walked at least twenty-five squares. Her sister ridiculed the idea of each having taken place, and said that the nowspapers were making deplorable business in assisting the other actors it in the scenes reported to have taken place at Mauch Chuak. The Sanday Herkald was in their household by noon the same day, and a longthy account of the strange scenes in the pastoral rest-dends of Father Heinen was read to a room full of relatives present. The account had been anticipated by the receipt of a telegram from Ida Amelia Lingel, who had been sent from Reading to Mauch Chuak to attend at the bedside of her dying aunt. Singthy burstend at the bedside of her dying aunt. Singthy our made no reference to her having been raised from the dead.

Yesterday and to-day the residence of Mrs. Moyer.

the dead.
Yesterday and to-day the residence of Mrs. Moyer, the boarding place of Amelia Groth, was besleged with visitors anxhous to obtain information. Mrs. Moyer and the family have become completely disgusted, and focuse to converse upon the supject at all. She says that the neighbors are making fun of the affair and that she bersell is wanty of hearing what she calls the numerous absurd stories affoat, no matter by whem they were originated.

and that she hersell is weary of hearing what she calls the numerous absurd stories affoat, no matter by whom they were originated.

Amelia Greth first met Father Heinen at the residence of Father George Borneman, of this city. He was a young priest, full of zeal, earnestness and ambition. He was the assats in of Father Borneman at St. Paul'4 German Catholic Church, and during the smallpox epidemic in this city rendered invaluable and. Mas Greth almost daily met him, and he frequently administered unto her the sacred offices of the Church.

The GROSTLY SUMMONS TO MAUCH CHUNK.

The Same and, silent and seputichral demeanor that attended her in everylay life was noticeable when she methodically packed her value and departed from home for the railway station. She merely said that an unknown power was drawing her thither and sep could do no more than obey the summons. It was not an unusual thing for her 10 do, and her actions were not questioned. A lew days after her departure she wrote to her aged mother also living with Mrt. Moyer, that her friends at being should not grieve over her absence; that she was in no danger, but was in very good bands. Last week word was received from Mauch Chunk that she was of ying. No one at home knew anything of the prophecy Amelia had made, but when they first read of it in the Heranto it awakoned no ripple of excitement, for they were accustomed to hear the wildest and most romantic stories from her, the result of dreams during her moody hours away from the church.

No one ever questioned the respectability of the woman. She was a devout, plous and eccentric female, who knew little of the world and appeared happy in her ignorance of affairs ontside the sound of the voice of her pastor. She did a little work at cress-making, but her ill-bealth several years ago compelled her to relinquish it.

the voice of her pastor. She did a little work at cressmaking, but her ill-bealth several years ago compelled
her to relinquish it.

Father Borneman, Miss Greth's pastor, shook his
head in disgust when he was asked his opinion in the
matter. He know Miss Greth, as a pastor is supposed
to know one of many members in his congregation,
and when asked as to the woman's reliability in the
matter of the miracle he smiled, dublously shook in
need and created the impression that he "took no
stock in it," Speaking of miracles he said;—
"If we accept the Bible we must accept its miracles.
They were achieved for the glorification of God. They
had an object. What was the object in this so-called
Greth miracle? Where was the physician that pronounced Miss Greth dead? Was there any evidence
that she was dead? Being in a state of
ecstacy may have been but a dream, and to
rouse a woman from a dream would be nothing extraordinary. Probably her cure will be no
more than some of the former cures said to have
been effected on her, and which did not isst long.
Father Heinen is an able, zealous and good man,
but there is no telling what may happen. I place
no reliance upon it nor can I give it any encouragement."
Miss Greth is expected home in a tew days.

Miss Groth is expected home in a few days.

NOT CHARLEY ROSS

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 5, 1878. Mr. C. K. Ross, father of Charley Ross, arrived in this city this forenoon, and proceeded to the residence of Mr. Perot, where he mot the Demerara boy, who had been brought from the Home of the Friendless. After inspecting and conversing with the boy for several hours, Mr. Ross states personally to the agent of the Associated Press that the boy is certainly not his the Associated Pross that the boy is certainly not his son, the lost Charley, and he was perfectly satisfied and convinced the moment he saw him. Fo satisfy others, he questioned the child at length, and he had no remembrance whatever of any associations con-nected with his (Mr. Ross') family. In reply to the question whether he desired to make any statement through the Associated Press, Mr. Ross replied:— "Nothing; except that the boy is not my son."

THE WRONG MAN KILLED.

Mamphis, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1878. This morning a negro called at the jail and de manded permission to see his comrade confined there. Jailer Dawson refused, and the negro began abusing him in a violent manner, and Dawson, drawing a re-volver, fired; but, missing the negro, the shot went through the glass door of Cornellus Griffing's family grocery, on the corner of Overton and Front streets some two bundred yards distant, and struck Mr. Griffing just below the heart, as he was standing it the room. He turned and ran into the adjoining from and, felling into the arms of this wife, exclaimed, "C Katte! I'm killed," and soon expired. He was a highly respected citizen, and his sudden doath caused great excitement among his neighbors.

A DANGEROUS DRIVE.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1878. Last evening Mr. and Mrs. E. Forbes, of Depeyster N. Y., attempted to cross the St. Lawrence River a without a pilot. They took the wrong road, and when about one-third of the distance across the ice broke and all fell into the river. Parties from the American shore burried to the rescue and succeeded in saving Mr. and Mrs. Forces and one of the borser. The other horse and the carriage went to the bottom.

ODD FELLOWS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5, 1878. The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order o. Odd Fellows mot in annual seasion to-day. The report of the Grand Secretary shows a total membership of 5,288. Sidney Dean was elected Grand Master and Lindsey Anderson Grand Representative.

RESIGNATION OF A BOSTON PASTOR. BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1878.

Roy. George F. Penticost resigned the pastorate of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church to night to assume the work of an evangelist. The resignation was accepted, and he will commence his labors to morrow at New Haven. A MOLLY MAGUIRE'S DOOM.

APPLICATION FOR COMMUTATION OF THE DEATH PENALTY TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HARMSEURG, Pa., Feb. 5, 1878.
The Soard of Pardons met to-night to consider the application for commutation of the death sentence of Thomas P. Fisher, of Carbon county, to imprison ment for life. John W. Rvon, of Pottsville, who deended nearly all the Molly Maguires executed on the 21st of June last, appeared for the culprit, who will be hanged on the 26th of February unless the Board of ardons should save him from the gallows. Ryon deciared that the conviction of Fisher was que entirely to the testimony of two men whose souls were stained with robbery and murder, and who, as

were stained with robbery and murder, and who, as a reward for their statements, were given their liberty. He appealed to the Board to weigh the application carefully, as he had received information, the truth of which could not be questioned, that of the six Molly Maguires hanged at Pottsville one (Thomas Duffy) was innocent of the crime for which he was executed. It was in Duffy's case that the Governor's private segresary had a reprieve in his pocket at Pottsville ready to be extended to the condemned in the event of any of the cive condemned to death exculpating hims.

Duffy's conviction rested almost entirely on the testimony of J miny Kerrigan, a notorious murderer, who turned State's evidence to save his own neek from the pallows. Fisher is under sontence of death for having been concerned in the murder of Morgan Powell, a mine boss, in 1871. Yellow Jack Donasue, who was issaged in Mauch Chunk, fired the fatal shot; but Fisher pointed out the victim by a prearranged signal, a cough. Fisher afterward paid Donohue \$30 for committing the crime. The murder had its origin in the relusal of Powell to give Alexander Campbell, also hanged in June last, a certain kind of work in the coal mine.

The Board adjourned late to night without taking action in the case, but it will be decided to-morrow. The case of Patrick Hester, Poker MeHugn and Patrick Tuily, unaver sentence of death for the murder of Alexander W. Rea, in Columbia county, in 1868, was postponed until March 5.

THE ANDERSON TRIAL.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 5, 1878. In the Anderson trial to-day the reputting testimony and cross-examination of Edwin Harris by the deence closed at half-past eleven o'clock, when Assistant Attorney General Egan opened argument. He Ho said :- This is an important case. Accused has held a high official position. He is accused of a great crime—that of depriving the people of the power of selecting their executive. Section No. 883 of the Revised Statutes defines fine and imprisonment as the punishment for the offence. The charge is that of uttering and publishing a forged document. It is necessary for the state to prove that there was a forgery committed, and that the accased knew that it was a forgery and published the same. Mr. Egan, in continuing his argument, commented upon the returns and documents sided and the testimony adduced in the case.

District Attorney Finesy followed in the case.

District Attorney Finesy followed in an argument as to the evidence and the law.

Judge Ray opened for the defence and was followed by Judge Cullom, who spoke for nearly three hours. The delence holds that the consolinated statement was no public document, and, therefore, the charge capnot be substantiated.

Mr. Castellanos will close for the defence to-morrow morning and Attorney General Ogden for the State. The case will go to the jury in the atternoon.

Littlefield has arrived, and would have been in town at five o'clock last evening had he not missed connection at Humboldt, Tenn. He will be the main witness against Wells, who will be tried, it is said, in March. Wells is still in jail. crime-that of depriving the people of

BUMORED MOVEMENT OF THE VISITING STATESMEN IN THE INTEREST OF THE IN-DICTED RETURNING BOARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1878. It is said to-night that at the reported recent conference of the visiting statesmen in this city a proposition was made to sustain the indicted Returning Board by addressing a letter to the public indorsing the Board, the propriety of such a step being urged on the ground that it would show the judiced officials that they were not abandoned by the republican party, however much their case might fait of the sympathy of the administration. No action was taken, however, as, according to the rumor, it was deemed advisable to let the further progress of the trial develop the necessity of any interference of this kind. The rumor lacks verification.

SHOT BY A WATCHMAN.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE RESALD. 1 PRORIA, III., Feb. 5, 1878. dist liery, snot and killed August Schiwzell last night, Schiwzell was stealing slops.

FRANK RANDE'S TRIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PROBLA, Ill., Feb. 5, 1878.

The trial of Frank Rande, the noted desperade, wa commenced at Galesburg this morning. THREATENED WITH A FLOOD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal , Feb. 5, 1878. Sacramento River to about twenty-five feet above low

water mark. This merning a levee broke about a mile and a nall below Sacramento city, and the water at once began spreading over the low country, extending to the base of the R street levee, which protects the city ou the south. A large force of men were at once employed to fill up the openings in the R street levee where street pass through, and the city is now considered secure. The only danger is from back water. Some water has made its way through the culvert near Sixth street, but will do no damage worth mentioning.

Below Sacramento considerable damage and inconvenience must have been suffered, but details are not you at hand.

RAILROAD SALE POSTPONED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1878. To-day Judge Drummond, of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of Illinois, upon application of W. J. Ketcham and Charles W. Fairbanks, attorney for the Indiana Banking Com-pany, granted a posiponement of the sais of the Springfield and Northwestern Railroad until the 23d inst.

A pool had been arranged at Springfield to buy in the road, and this, postponement now gives the East-ern bondholders a chance with others.

A DEFAULTING SHERIFF.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1878. Miss., states that the Sheriff of that county had been ascertained to be a defaulter to the extent of \$40,000, and had been heard from at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. and had been heard from at Poughkeepsic, N. Y. It is stated as a fact that Lee county has not had a Sheriff during the past seven years who has not proved a defaulter.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. WAS DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 6-1 A. M. Indications.

weather, light, variable winds, stationary or rising For the Middle Atlantic States, warmer, clear o partly cloudy weather, northerly, stifting to southerly winds, rising, followed by falling barometer. For the South Atlantic States, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, light, variable winds, mostly

For New England, warmer, clear or partly cloudy

ing barometer.
For the East-Gull States, Tennessee and the Onlo Valley and the lower lake region, warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather, followed by increasing cloud-ness, southerly winds, stationary or falling barom-

For the West Gulf States, upper lake region and Upper Misaissippi Valley, clear weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and rain, warm southerly winds, failing barometer, followed by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

lowed by increasing cloudiness and rain, warmer southerly, shitting to colder northerly winds, rising The Mississippi River will remain nearly stationary Off shore signals are ordered for Galveston and

For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear weather, tol

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as

AN UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

Sr. Jons, N. B , Feb. 5, 1878. Investigation of the Moncton mystery is still procoeding on some minor points. The Parker girls' story has been confirmed. There has been no atriking developments, however, and the public mind is still in great doubt on the subject. McCarthy's body has not been found.

PISCICULTURE.

Two hundred thousand ova of whitefish from Ontarie fakes have been placed in the Bedford fish breeding BODY FOUND. BORDENTOWN, N. J., Feb. 5, 1878.

ing, was found to-day in the crock near the nell with both legs, bands, hair and part of his clothing burns off. He probably jumped from the mill into the water and was drowapd. He loaves a wife and child.

The body of William S. Herbert, who was reported burnt at the conflagration of Howard Juens' grist mill

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Fob. 5, 1878. M. H. Hubble, a stock dealer in Worthington, Ind. was robbed of \$5,000 by highwaymen while returning to his home last evening.

A. O. U. W.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1878. The Grand Lodge of the State of New York A. O. U. W. met in this city to-day. All the grand officers were present at roll call. A response of welcome to the Grand Lodge was made by Loroy Andrus. The officers, under the escort of a uniformed battalion of Eric Lodge No. 9, paraded the principal streets. The lodge will remain in session three days.

GAMBETTA AND DUPORTAL.

THE EX-DICTATOR TAKES A TERRIBLE REVENCE ON HIS BADICAL ASSAILANT.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.] ambetta has managed to fill the pigeon noise of his desk with private documents, wherever he pro-duced them, most compromising to his political fol-lowers, and which he produces whenever any of these patriotic gentlemen begin to kick over the traces. A battle arose last week between traces. A battle arose last week between the great leader's newspaper, the République Française, and the Réceil, the organ of the forecous radical, anti-Bonapartist and priesteating purist, M. Duporial, Dopuly for Toulouse. The Receil butted that Gambetta was not sufficiently blooded against the Bonapartists and as radical in his opinions as the French despocracy required. The terrible exDictator immediately referred to the pigeon noise of his desk marked "D," and sent the following letter, written by the patriotic Duportal from the prison where he was confined to the late Emperor, just before he mounted the throne:—

his desk marked "D," and sent the following letter, written by the patriotic Duportal from the prison where he was confined to the late Emperor, just before he mounted the throne:—
"Monsignour—I have a wife and two children. I love them as you must love France. On this account I ask pardon from you and a morsel of bread. My contact with men, my sufferings in prison and exile, and the attitude of France on the 2d of December have weighed upon my thoughts. And the result is altogether favorable to the great cause of general reconciliation, of which I look upon you as the instrument and standard bearer. Such is now my political latth. As regards myself, M. do Maques, you Minister of Police, can tell you how much devotion and talent I can bring to any cause I advocate. This devotion and this talent I lay at your feet. You can actilize me by making me, in the contemplative order, a librarian; in the possitive order, a secretary general, or in the militant order, a sub-pretect. My family, in misery, asks you for one of thuse places. As to me, I can only offer you, as guarantee of my future conduct, my zeal, my honesty and the little renown I have gained in the active politics of my department. Fut me to the proof, Monsigneur, and expect with confidence what perhaps the vanquished and disarmed republican might possibly hesitate to promise from the lather of a family, who has the honor to be, Monsigneur, your must humble and obedient servant,

I brileve the late Emperor received hundreds of such letters, and I ask if it was any wonder if he held men in general, and politicians in especial, in very considerable contempt.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Benson J. Lossing, of Chestnut Ridge, N. Y., is at the Westminster. Erastus Corning and John D. Van Buren, of Albany, are at the Gilsey. Ex-Congressman D. J. Morreil, of Pennsylvania, and Orlow W. Chap-man, of Binghamton, are at the Fifth Avenue. James F. Joy, President of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas. Gen-eral Gustavus A. De Russy and Major Isaac D. De Russy, United States Army; Judge E. H. Grandin, of Mobile, and Captain F. S. Land, of the steamship City of New York, are at the New York. Surgeon C. A. Siegfried, United States Navy, and Artemas B of Port Henry, N. Y., are at the Stortevant. Bishop James A. Healy, of Portland, Me., arrived at the Astor vesterday, and will sail for Europe to-day in the

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